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## Industrial, Agricultural Mission From United States Visits Afghanistan For Talks

By a Staff Writer

KABUL, April 19.—A six-member Industrial and Agricultural Development Mission from the United States is to arrive on April 24 with more than 200 hundred business proposals.

The visit of the mission to Afghanistan is being made at the initiative of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

The mission is expected to spend one week here during which it will open an office on the top floor of the Pashtany Tejaraty Bank building. Members of the mission are experts in various fields and will discuss with Af-

ghan businessmen and entrepreneurs any trade or investment proposals which they may wish to suggest.

The mission is also interested in seeking out and discussing with Afghan interests opportunities for joint ventures with American interests.

The mission is headed by David E. Westley, chief of the Near East Section in the Bureau of the International Commerce of the U.S. Department of Commerce, and its members are:

—Francis L. Bligh, vice-president in charge of foreign distribution of the Eversman Manufacturing Company of Denver, producers of agricultural and earth moving equipment.

—Thomas J. Burke, Jr., president and founder of the Glacier Orange Company of Indianapolis, canners of beverage bases, flavours and extracts, and of Glacier highland concentrates, processors of citrus and related concentrates.

—Elmer W. Klapmeier, currently president of Klapmeier Industries, a Minnesota manufacturer of houseboats and other sport specialties.

—Frank L. LaDue, president of the concrete pipe machinery company of Sioux City.

Paul A. Mariani, Jr. general manager of the Paul A. Mariani Company, a Cupertino, California, firm engaged in the growing, processing and packaging of fresh and frozen fruit.

—Mark M. Mayers, president of the Mayson Company, a Baltimore general construction firm. He is also associated with the Universal Road Planer Corporation.

—Arthur P. Leonard is trade development officer of the mission. He is the head of the foreign trade section of Atlanta field office, Department of Commerce.

## Flood Control Dam To Protect Kunduz

KUNDUZ, April 19, (Bakhtar).—Governor F. N. Alefi Saturday visited the Chugheh and Logariha villages where floods Friday night killed one person and destroyed several houses and large tracts of cultivated land.

The governor discussed with other officials and people the possibility of building a flood control dam in the area.

Losses as the result of the flood are estimated to run to 400,000 afghanis.

Alefi, promised that the government will render necessary assistance to those who were hit by the flood.

He also praised the services of those officials who helped change the path of the flood in order to prevent further losses.

## Polyclinic Opened To Serve Jalalabad

JALALABAD, April 19, (Bakhtar).—A polyclinic was opened Saturday in the Institute of Public Health here.

The polyclinic is also part of the city's hospital which is administered by the Nangarhar College of Medicine.

The chief of the Institute said eventually the polyclinic will also operate a 40-bed hospital and the government has already approved the plan for organising such an institution.

The polyclinic is staffed by two doctors.

## Malay-Singapore Defence System In Doubt, Nordin Says

Recognition Of Indonesia  
Would Threaten Malaysia

KUALA LUMPUR, April 19, (AP).—The spokesman for Malaysia's Foreign Ministry said Monday Singapore's willingness to consider Indonesian recognition "has created doubts" about a joint Malaysia-Singapore defence agreement.

The spokesman, Ahmad Nordin, said this in reiterating Malaysian charges that diplomatic relations between Singapore and Indonesia would bring Indonesian confrontation closer to Malaysia.

Nordin did not elaborate on what steps Malaysia might take to revise the defence agreement in the event Indonesia sets up a diplomatic mission in Singapore. His comments were carried in the latest issue of the pro-government weekly publication, "Merdeka."

## Mrs. Gandhi Admits Wrong Statement

Opposition Makes Protest

NEW DELHI, April 19, (Reuters).—Indian Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi came under fire in parliament yesterday when she admitted making an erroneous statement during a debate.

She said her statement of two weeks ago that Soviet Union had sent an envoy to Rawalpindi to look into alleged Pakistani violations of the Tashkent agreement was incorrect.

Opposition socialist members immediately jumped up, accusing Mrs. Gandhi of misleading the House and telling a deliberate lie.

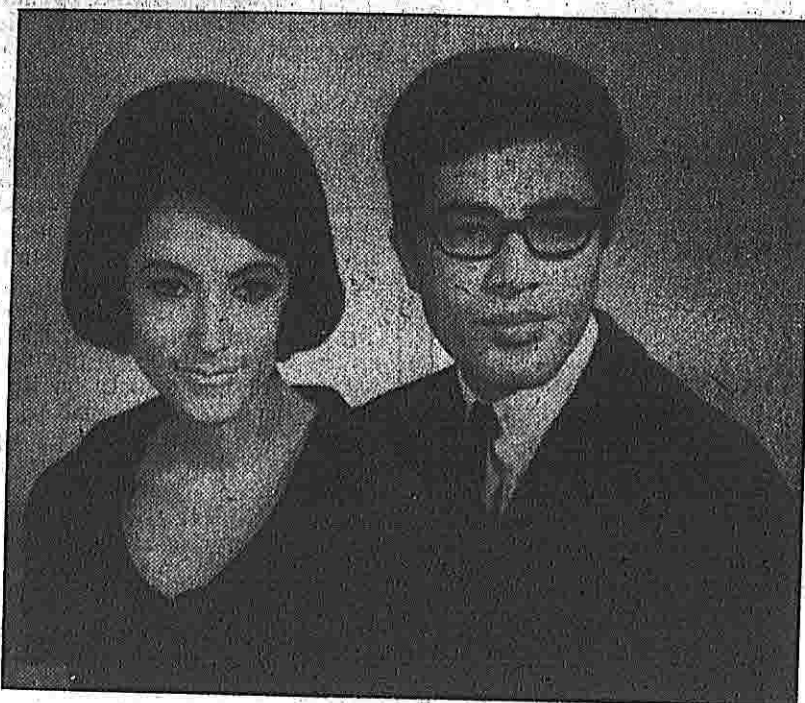
There were heated exchanges before the speaker ruled that the incorrect statement be referred to privileges committee.

Mrs. Gandhi said she had informed Soviet leaders during her stop-over in Moscow earlier this month of reported Pakistani breaches of the Indian-Pakistan agreement signed under Soviet auspices in Tashkent last January.

## STOP PRESS

DEAL, England, April 19, (AP).—A Norwegian tanker called for urgent assistance in the Bay of Biscay Tuesday after an engine room explosion killed one man and injured seven others.

## Royal Wedding



KABUL, April 19, (Bakhtar).—Prince Shah Mahmoud, His Majesty's sixth child, was married last night in a private ceremony at Gul Khana palace before His Majesty the King and the Queen.

The bride is Princess Mahboub Ghazi, daughter of the late Shah Mahmoud Khan Ghazi, His Majesty's uncle.

Other princes and princesses, Marshal Shah Wali Khan Ghazi, Prime Minister and Mrs. Maiwandwal, and some other members of the royal family were also present at the ceremony.

Prince Shah Mahmoud has just graduated from Habibia High School and is expected to go for higher education abroad.

## Pres. Aref Favours Granting Regional Autonomy To Kurds Calls Brother's Death Accidental

CAIRO, April 19, (AP).—Iraq's new President, Abdul Rahman Aref, Monday rejected the possibility of any conspiracy in the helicopter crash which caused the death of his brother, former President Abdel Salam Aref, last week.

In an exclusive interview with Cairo's semi-official Middle East News Agency (MEN), Aref was reported as saying the crash was "an accident which reactionary forces are attempting to picture as a premeditated assassination."

MEN said Aref pledged to follow his brother's policy in all fields with further attempts to achieve unity between the U A R and Iraq.

"Problems and difficulties confronting unity will not divert us from our objectives," he was

quoted as saying.

He said he was convinced the friendship between Cairo and Baghdad would be strengthened through meetings and visits with President Nasser.

Aref told newsmen he believed the Kurdish cause could be solved by granting the Kurds regional autonomy.

Aref charged that Kurdish leader Mullah Mustafa Barzani was "the only separatist Kurd," MEN said.

Meanwhile Mustafa El-Barazani, leader of the rebellious Kurds in Iraq, has offered the new president, Abdul Rahman Aref, nine-month truce, it was learned here yesterday.

According to a rebel radio broadcast, the Kurds want to give the new head of state the opportunity of making a statement on their demand for autonomy.

Official Iraqi quarters opinion on the future handling of the rebellion is divided.

Iraq political quarters are attaching great importance to the present mission of U.S. assistant Secretary of State Raymond Hare who had attended the late President Abdel Salam Aref's funeral on Saturday and, after talks with the new president unexpectedly left for Tehran.

## Jirgah Commission Hears Ten Petitioners

KABUL, April 19, (Bakhtar).—The Meshrano Jirgah's Commission for hearing complaints yesterday met under the chairmanship of Senator Qiamuddin Khadim, president of the commission, and considered 10 petitions.

## Wilson Meets Top Ministers To Discuss Rhodesian Issue African Nations Form Committee

LONDON, April 19, (AP).—Prime Minister Harold Wilson met with his top Ministers Monday on Rhodesia amid indications Britain is putting quiet pressure on South Africa to reduce oil supplies going overland to the rebel regime.

Sir Hugh Stephenson, Britain's ambassador to South Africa, and Malcolm MacDonald, Britain's special commissioner in east and central Africa, took part in the two and half hour meeting at 10 Downing Street.

South African Premier Henrik Verwoerd feels he might eventually find himself in a spot in the war of nerves between Wilson and Rhodesian Premier Ian Smith.

A group of African nation's in the United Nations has made plain it would press for extending sanctions against Rhodesia to include South Africa unless the proclaimed oil embargo against the white-settlers regime proved effective in bringing Smith down.

Although proclaiming a role of "non alignment" in the dispute, Verwoerd has allowed substantial supplies of oil products going to Rhodesia.

According to a Reuter dispatch two and half hour meeting at African states have shelved demands for immediate United Nations action on Rhodesia—after hearing Ghanaian appeals on mandatory sanctions, and an attack on British policy.

The African group resolved yesterday to create a small sub-committee to recommend a suitable date for the Security Council to meet, informed sources said.

But they were still determined to present a draft solution calling on the Council to consider further measures against Ian Smith's regime.

Ghanaian delegate William Vanderpuye urged mandatory sanctions against Rhodesia. He accused South Africa of abetting Rhodesia.

Algerian delegate Tewfik Bou-

attoura accused Britain of holding a position of embarrassed neutrality over the motor convoys carrying oil to Rhodesia from South Africa.

He claimed that about 35,000 gallons of oil were reaching Rhodesia from the republic every day.

Bouattoura urged direct action against Salisbury, Pretoria and Lisbon.

## Austrian Coalition Breaks Up; New Govt. To Be Formed

21-Year Conservative,  
Socialist Alliance Ends

VIENNA, April 19, (DPA).—Austria's grand coalition ended after 21 years yesterday when the Conservative Peoples Party—who won the absolute majority in the last election—and the socialists failed to come to terms on formation of a new government.

The socialists now go over into the opposition.

The conservatives have announced that a new government will be sworn in by President Franz Jonas today to be presented to the parliament on Wednesday.

In the six weeks since the conservatives' surprising victory they won 85 seats out of a total of 165 in the parliament—both sides have been negotiating on conditions for forming a coalition government in one form or another.

A special socialist party congress last Friday rejected conservative claims for more authority in ministries hitherto administered by socialists.

## Greek Deputies May Withdraw Confidence In Govt.

ATHENS, April 19, (DPA).—Greece's Centre Union deputies in parliament will ask for a vote of no confidence in Prime Minister Stephanos Stephanopoulos government when it reconvenes after the Easter holiday Tuesday night.

Party Chairman Georgios Papan-dreu, the former Prime Minister, told journalists yesterday his statement preceding the voting would comprise all questions relating to home and foreign policy.

The left-extremist "eda" party, too, intends to table a no-confidence motion Tuesday.

The government commands a majority of four in the 300 deputy parliament.

Political observers expect the government's Cyprus policy to be attacked by the Centre Union which will in all probability also charge that the Stephanopoulos government managed to get a majority by unfair practices.

Two Centre Union M.P.'s have said they were offered five million drachmas each to change to the government camp.

Premier Stephanopoulos, who rejected the charges as slander, has meanwhile filed a law suit.

## U.S. Senator Urges Vietnam Peace Conference

WASHINGTON, April 19, (AP).

Senate majority leader Mike Mansfield democrat Montana, called Monday for efforts to arrange an Asian peace conference to bring about "a direct confrontation across the peace table between ourselves and Hanoi, Peking and such elements in South Vietnam as may be essential to the making and keeping of the peaceful settlement in that region."

Mansfield said the time may have arrived for a new attempt at negotiations but gave no indication of how such a conference might be arranged in the light of previous rejections by Hanoi of American overtures for negotiations.

Mansfield, who has been among Senate critics of U.S. policy in Vietnam, told the senate that President Johnson has followed a wise course of restraint during the political turmoil in Saigon.

The war, Mansfield said, "must not be permitted to turn into one irrelevant to the people of Vietnam."

Mansfield suggested Japan or Burma as an appropriate setting for Vietnam peace conference.

## China Flatly Rejects Rusk's Ten Points Says Peace Overture Is A Sham, Really Attempt To Infiltrate

TOKYO, April 19, (AP).—The People's Republic of China Tuesday rejected flatly U.S. Secretary of State Dean Rusk's 10-point declaration that offered wider unofficial contacts between the two countries.

It declared: "The ten elements are a mixture of hostility to China and deception. The real aim is to be hostile to and launch aggression against China and to contain and encircle it. All talks about 'improving' relations and 'avoidance' of a state of hostility are a sham," says a Hsinhua Newscast.

Rusk spelled out the 10-point American policy toward China in a testimony at a House foreign affairs sub-committee last March 16. It was made public last Saturday.

Peking said "the ten-point policy also includes the U.S. scheme to carry out 'infiltration in China.'"

It described Rusk's statement as "an attempt to play before American and world-public opinion the counter-revolutionary dualities of sham peace but real aggression and sham friendship but real hostility."

Peking said "the U.S. Secretary of

State made the declaration against what it called the background that the steady expansion of the U.S. war of aggression in Vietnam and intensified provocations against China may lead to a conflict with China."

Referring to the first four points Rusk listed, it said "in other words the United States wants to persist in its position of hostility to the Chinese people, push ahead with its policies of aggression and war against China and the Asian peoples."

Following are what Secretary of State Rusk considers the 10 "main elements" in U.S. policy toward China, as reported by Rusk to a secret session of a sub-committee of the House of Representatives on March 16, and made public April 16:

"First, we must remain firm in our determination to help those allied nations which seek our help to resist the direct or indirect use or threat of force against their territory by Peking."

"Second, we must continue to assist the countries of Asia in build-

ing broadly based effective governments, devoted to progressive economic and social policies, which can better withstand Asian communist pressures and maintain the security of their people."

"Third, we must honour our commitments to the Republic of China and to the people on Taiwan who do not want to live under communism. We will continue to assist in their defence and to try to persuade the Chinese communists to join with us in renouncing the use of force in the area of Taiwan."

"Fourth, we will continue our efforts to prevent the expulsion of the Republic of China from the United Nations or its agencies. So long as Peking follows its present course it is extremely difficult for us to see how it can be held to fulfill the requirements set forth in the charter for membership, and the United States oppose its membership. It is worth recalling that the Chinese communists have set forth

(Contd. on page 4)

## Gherman Titov To Arrive Tomorrow For A Week's Visit



KABUL, April 19, (Bakhtar).—Gherman Titov, the 31-year-old Soviet astronaut is expected to arrive tomorrow here on an eight-day visit at the invitation of the Ministry of Education. He entered a Soviet air force school in 1953 and continued his education in a school for pilots.

In 1957 he entered the air force as a distinguished pilot. Titov was included among the Soviet astronauts in 1962 and cooperated with Yuri Gagarin the first Soviet man to go up to space.

In 1967 he orbited the earth seventeen times in course of 24 hours in his Voskhod 2-space ship.

He still continues his education at the Soviet Air Force Academy and has a deep interest in books and literature.

Recalling his space voyage, he has said the earth was beautiful and he hopes peace will prevail on it. He has expressed the hope that his endeavours will benefit the Soviet society. I learned during childhood Titov says that fright can be overcome by will and perseverance.



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## Controlling Traffic

The government's decision to make the city traffic department a part of the Ministry of Interior should result in some stronger measures to protect both driver and pedestrians throughout the country.

The Traffic Department in the Ministry of Interior will be organized to assume responsibility for traffic all over the country rather than just within the cities. Highways will now be patrolled as well as city streets.

Although traffic and street lights have been installed in some places, people in Kabul, whether walking, driving, or riding a bicycle, do not feel safe on the streets. Among the problems with which the new Traffic Department must deal in the capital city are improving the performance of policemen, updating traffic laws, and seeing that regulations are enforced.

The police should be trained to help pedestrians and drivers by actively directing traffic. To avoid accidents during rush hours, for instance, they should halt cars on the main roads to give those from side roads an opportunity to enter the stream of traffic.

Rather than just recording accidents after they happen, the police should try to prevent them by enforcing such regulations as those forbidding driving without lights at night or parking on narrow roads. For instance, the sixty or seventy lorries parked on the Silo road are a definite hazard at night. The new regulations governing buses are a good start but they must be put into practice.

Traffic regulations and court procedures

need to be modernised. Cases now drag on for long periods because there is no efficient method of handling them.

We hope the Traffic Department will take vigorous steps to overcome these difficulties.

## International Court

The twenty-year-old International Court of Justice will next week begin consideration of a case involving apartheid. The justice-loving people of the world are awaiting the decision of this court.

Should the court decide that measures be adopted by the community of men at large to end apartheid, then it is sure that the Security Council as the guardian of man's security and organ charged with enforcing the decisions of the court must recommend action.

In the 29 cases handled by the court since its inception topics ranging from political asylum to boundaries between nations have been decided.

Although national sovereignty has been a major stumbling block to the implementation of decisions and to the jurisdiction of the International Court, except for one decision which was not heeded by Albania, all the rest have been accepted by the nations concerned.

Although it is not the express duty of the court to help the developing nations organize their judicial affairs, if the court could extend help in this it could further strengthen international justice by improving national judicial systems.

## South Vietnam Turmoil Test U.S. Policy

South Vietnam's political turmoil promises to put the Johnson administration to a severe test in coming months in explaining why it continues to commit larger units of soldiers to fight there.

U.S. Secretary of State Dean Rusk believed Senate Foreign Relations Committee members were to raise this question when he testified last week for President Johnson's foreign aid bill.

The answer produced by administration leaders in recent days is along these lines:

The government views it as vital to U.S. interests to check the alleged communist aggression in Asia as elsewhere. The Vietnam war cannot be won by military means alone. The Saigon government should have broad support among the South Vietnamese people.

The turbulent political jockeying there is seen by U.S. officials as the internal process moving toward a regime which will be more popular, while still anti-communist, and therefore more effective in the fight against the Viet Cong.

Vice President Hubert H. Humphrey and roving ambassador W. Averell Harriman, in separate

appearances recently, both pointed to the frequent Greek government changes and French government changes after World War Two while the U.S. was supplying massive aid "against communist pressure." Saying that success was nonetheless achieved in those countries. They declared the United States should not turn its back on Vietnam now because of its political unrest.

The difference between the Greece-France affairs and Vietnam is that American money, but not American lives, were at immediate stake if political dissension ruled the domestic scene.

Last weeks casualty figures from Vietnam showed that for the first time, more Americans than South Vietnamese were killed in action. The political trouble has also impeded U.S. arms and economic aid, and some South Vietnamese military units have been diverted to the political maneuvering.

This situation has begun to raise doubts among some of the supporters of Johnson's Vietnam policy, not just critics who in the past have opposed the U.S. commitment and urged withdrawal.

Johnson aides say the "dove" critics, while receiving much pub-

lic attention, have been very much in the minority.

Whether this majority support would continue through a protracted period of South Vietnamese domestic disorder is therefore a worrisome question for Johnson strategists.

And they expect more political problems on the Saigon scene in coming months.

Some administration experts also have private misgivings about the proposed South Vietnamese democratisation.

If elections are held in the next three to five months—as the military leadership has promised—and a civilian government takes over, that government in turn could become as susceptible to various political pressures as a military regime.

From the standpoint of Americans operating with the S. Vietnamese, it is best to be able to deal with a Saigon government which has a central authority exercising real control.

There is some apprehension here that along with a broadening of the Saigon government's political base would come a diffusion of responsibility and authority.

(AP)

## Luna-10 Expected To Orbit Moon Several Years

Following is the text of a press conference on "Luna-10" held in Moscow on April 16.

The first artificial satellite of the moon "Luna-10", put into orbit by the Soviet Union on April 3, will exist several years. The period of its active work during which it will transmit information will be less. It is not planned to return it back to earth.

Keldysh said that the level of radiation in near lunar space allows such space ships as Vostok and Voskhod to stay there.

The president of the Soviet Academy of Sciences S. P. Korolyov said this at a press conference devoted to the preliminary results of the flight of Luna-10. It was transmitted by television from the hall of scientists club where Yuri Gagarin addressed journalists for the first time after his successful space flight five years ago.

Considering that the assembly of big space ships in orbit is an important step towards the winning of outer space Soviet cosmonauts are also pre-

paring to solve these tasks. Keldysh said that Luna-10 is not carrying any photo cameras because it is designed to fulfill other research studies. The sputnik's power sources are chemical. Judging by telemetry data the orbit of the first artificial lunar satellite is changing, but there are no big anomalies.

Geochemist Alexander Vinogradov said that studies of the radioactivity of rocks of the lunar surface yield important information "from the view point of the future practical winning of the moon." The general intensity of gamma radiation on the lunar surface can be compared on the whole with the terrestrial one and this allows to draw the conclusion that the process of the terrestrial group has apparently one the same mechanism.

In the course of five hours 16 minutes the instruments on board Luna-10 registered 53 strikes by meteor particles. In interplanetary space their average number per square metre a second is about 100 times less.

Prof. Naum Grigorov said that the magnetometer on board the sputnik determined the presence near the moon of a weak, monogenous and regular magnetic field.

An analysis of the materials showed that the intensity of the particles in the moon's radiation belt is a hundred thousand times less than in the radiation belts of the earth.

Prof. Alexander Mikhailov, director of Pukovo Observatory near Leningrad, said that the artificial moon satellite was extremely important for determining more exactly the mass and shape of the planet. It was also of great importance for building an exact theory of the movement of the moon and studying the unevenness in the rotation of the earth.

These complex tasks could be accomplished in full only with the help of several artificial satellites of the moon, but Luna-10 would unquestionably also provide a wealth of new information.

## HOME PRESS AT A GLANCE

Following discussion of the problem of city transport, Monday's *Islah* devoted its editorial to the question of taxis.

The problem of city buses was discussed first because the people are most in need of comfortable and economic city buses, noted the paper.

In this country the use of taxis is still considered a luxury and most of our people make use of them only in emergencies. Furthermore there are no fixed charges for using taxis and the taxi drivers charge whatever amount of money they wish, added the paper.

Improvement in the functioning of city buses will facilitate the work of our people and will even bring a night life which our city now lacks, said the paper. If the people are certain that transportation is available until late at night they will attend the cinema or go to restaurants, added the paper.

To improve taxi service, the paper suggested that the Ministry of Interior should first of all see that taxi metres are installed in all taxis. The lack of such metres on the bazaar is only an excuse. The Ministry of Interior should be able to make arrangements to import the number of taxi metres needed, pointed out the paper.

Installing of taxi metres will prevent overcharging by taxi drivers and disputes between taxi drivers and passengers, said the paper.

At present the Traffic Department has prepared a list showing charges. This arrangement is unsatisfactory, noted the paper.

The paper also suggested that all taxis should be the same colour so that the people can easily distinguish them.

Another letter to *Islah* commented on the conducting of handicrafts subject in the schools. The subject is no doubt useful the letter said, but the teachers should attempt to keep the expenses required for making of the objects down. Sometimes the teachers ask the students to provide four or five metres cloth to do their handicrafts work, the writer gave an example. In doing so the teachers do not take into consideration the financial position of most of the students, added the writer.

The writer urged the Ministry of Education to instruct all educational directorates that they should always bear in mind the financial resources of the students while assigning home or class work for the subject of handicrafts.

From the strong logic of butchers,

the pre-occupations of the Municipal Cooperation and finally the considerable reduction of sheep herds, which have resulted in soaring meat prices, one reaches the conclusion that it is time to do some thing, said Monday's *Islah* in its editorial entitled "Once a Week".

One way is to try to cut down consumption, pointed out the paper.

Today millions of people in Asia, Europe, Africa and other parts of the world are not accustomed to eating meat or they don't eat it very often, asserted the paper.

The paper suggested that the people in Kabul should cut down the

consumption of meat to once a week. The paper also suggested that the slaughter house and other departments responsible should see that slaughtering is done only on Thursdays so that people, who can afford it, can purchase the amount they need.

The paper said that if this proposal is welcome by the public and put into practice by the authorities concerned, it will help save the sheep which are a good source of wool for the country's woollen industry and secondly it will help people save money by not using much meat.

## WORLD PRESS

The *Indonesian Herald*, regarded as a voice of the Foreign Ministry, Saturday suggested that those found guilty of corruption in government should be given a grace period of two weeks to own up—and pay up.

The newspaper said the new government had promised to punish persons who had abused their office for gain.

It promises them lighter punishment and avoidance of publicity if they agree to confess to their crimes and to return the wealth obtained through corruption to the coffers of the state," it said.

Burma is the "problem country" along the route of the Asia highway, the *Times of London* writes.

The road from Tehran to Saigon still had some sizeable missing links in its 6,000 miles direct route, even eight years after the scheme was launched, said the editorial.

A high divorce rate and increasing juvenile crime in Czechoslovakia was Wednesday reported by the Czechoslovak News Agency Ceteka.

It quoted Justice Minister Alois Neumann that over 110 married couples were divorced by Czechoslovak courts annual for every 100,000 inhabitants.

There were 120 divorces per 100,000 people in 1964 and 130 last year. Main causes for divorce were alcoholism, neglect of duties and infidelity.

Neumann had also said that twelve per cent more juveniles were sentenced by district courts last year than in 1964. Criminal offences by youth under fifteen had in that period risen by more than 21 per cent.

The paper "Bao Tan Viet Hao" in an editorial strongly condemns the Indonesian right-wing reactionary forces for their daily more frenzied anti-

Chinese atrocities.

It says that the overseas Chinese in Indonesia for generations have always lived in harmony with the Indonesian people. They have made positive contributions to the development of Indonesia's economy and culture and have fought side by side with the local people in numerous struggle against colonialist enslavement.

Most South Vietnamese do not want to be dominated by the communists and are fighting to preserve their freedom, the *London Evening Standard* said Friday.

The editorial said this truth is at the centre of the conflict.

The *Standard* made these observations in commenting upon recent remarks by Sir Robert Thompson, who was head of the British advisory mission in South Vietnam for three years.

Sir Robert said the people of S. Vietnam continue to resist a communist take-over of their country despite defeats, casualties and disarray over many years.

"If the peasants of S. Vietnam—who number 12 million out of a population of about 15 million—had been pro-communist, South Vietnam would have fallen to the communists long ago," he said.

Forthcoming visit to the Soviet Union of a Syrian government delegation headed by Prime Minister Youssef Zaim is the central topic of Syrian press, radio and public.

"Political and economic delegation to Moscow" reads a front-page banner headline in the *Al-Saur* over a report on the visit. The paper stresses the intention of the Syrian government to strengthen and extend links with the socialist countries.

## Experts Meet To Discuss Five Inputs Vital To Improving Agricultural Practices

U.S. experts will meet April 25 under the auspices of the National Academy of Sciences to discuss ways of solving humanity's most immediate problem—hunger and malnutrition.

The all-day symposium will bring together for the first time authorities from government, private foundations and the academic world to explore the problem in depth and in all its aspects—political, economic, technical, scientific and social.

The meeting represents a new departure for the academy, the nation's most influential group of scientists. The academy's annual spring meeting has traditionally been a forum to report scientific findings, often seemingly abstract and far removed from the pressing problems of people.

The symposium, "prospects of the world food supply", will be moderated by Dr. J. George Harrar, president of the Rockefeller Foundation.

Convolving the symposium reflects concern over the world food situation, notably in India, and a deepening awareness of the severity and enormity of the problem worldwide.

Though the problem of hunger dates from antiquity, experts see

reason to hope that something can be done about it.

Given a reasonably stable world political situation, they feel that the great financial, technological and scientific resources of the present day world can be coupled with the enormous manpower resources of the developing world to alleviate hunger.

Hunger-malnutrition—is a fact of life for two out of three people, or an estimated 2,000 million men, women and children. And the problem is likely to get worse before it gets better.

Dr. Revelle recently told a congressional committee that "there is not much prospect that they (the world's hungry) will get enough to eat for the next 15 to 20 years. In fact, I think it can be said almost with certainty that hunger and starvation will increase over the next 15 to 20 years unless food production can be rapidly increased to meet human needs."

More experts agree that the way to get a rapid increase in food output is the simultaneous use of five elements. These are:

Sufficient water to meet evaporation requirements and to control salinity; more fertilizer; high-yielding seeds; pest and disease

control, and improved agricultural practices such as better seed bed preparation and better soil conditioning with better farm tools such as tractors and the like.

"What most people don't realize", Dr. Revelle says, "is that these five agricultural inputs shouldn't be used separately. It doesn't do any good to increase fertilizer supply, for example, unless you have adequate water. In fact, added fertilizer without sufficient water is liable to do more harm than good. The fertilizer will have only limited effect unless new plant varieties are developed. High-yielding varieties are essential for real benefit from the fertilizer. High yield varieties and lots of fertilizer bring pests and without pest control the high yield will not be realized for human benefit."

"Perhaps of greater importance than these factors are the economic, social, and political problems of agriculture in the less developed world", Dr. Revelle notes. "These involve credit, crop insurance, storage, transportation, land tenure, crop diversification, investment in processing agricultural products, and above all, communication with, and motivation of, the farmers."

## U.S. Urges Europe Play Larger Defence Role

U.S. officials said Thursday European countries are overdue in providing full forces for their own defence and characterised the delay as foot-dragging which cannot continue indefinitely.

NATO countries have the capability to provide their own defence structure, but lag in military spending and have half as many men in uniform per 1,000 men as the United States, officials said.

The United States is continuing to emphasize that "European countries must do their share in the defence setup, remaining aware, of course, that budget structures cannot be changed overnight, officials said.

In addition to unsatisfactory levels of spending and troops, the total bomb in-

ventory of NATO countries probably does not amount to one-fourth of the present U.S. stockpile of 331,000 tons of bomb, it was asserted.

West Germany has been particularly concerned America might withdraw its forces there.

U.S. officials said there is no planned withdrawal of major combat units from Europe, although the present U.S. strength is expected to dip from 225,000 at present to 210,000 in June in a temporary drawdown of certain individual soldiers for U.S. training purposes.

Beginning during the summer, these vacancies will be filled again at the rate of 3,000 a month until the 25,000 level is achieved again by the end of the

year, this temporary reduction will not affect military efficiency in Europe, officials said.

The officials were asked about a suggestion made in West Germany that Europe had the capability to replace two U.S. divisions now stationed there and could do so if nuclear tactical weapons are left behind.

They replied there is no indication Europe is moving to supply the necessary logistics and combat support units to back up its division structures.

Only force in being, they said, will deter possible Soviet moves into West Germany. The Soviet Union now has 20 divisions in East Germany, officials said and obviously have some reason for keeping them there.

## WFP's Chief Talks On World Food Problem

A call for a "change of heart" among governments to meet the "storm signals" for a world crisis which are up" was made today by A.H. Boerma, executive director of the "World Food Programme" (WFP).

He said both the United Nations and the U.N. Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO), the WFP's parent bodies, have noted a trend towards the reduction of food surpluses and a

growing need for food aid. Boerma was addressing the 24-nation inter-governmental committee of the WFP, which meets in Rome from April 18-26.

Boerma said the United States of America had "courageously" taken up its responsibilities. The U.S. Congress was preparing to move from an era of production controls and "awkward surpluses" to one of "deliberate expansion

for the benefit of the world's hungry". The burden, however, was too vast for one country alone, however rich.

"Few governments outside North America are yet showing signs of rising to the occasion", Boerma said. "A change of heart must come, and it must come soon."

The dramatic response of the peoples of many countries to recent ap-

(Continued on page 3)

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## Food Programme

Contd. from page 2  
peals for help to India, he said, indicated that public opinion was often running considerably ahead of action by government.

The storm signals, Boerma said, showed that there was a need for deeper and longer-range action for a permanent increase in agricultural productivity where it had been lagging.

The experience of the WFP clearly suggested that in such action food aid would play a "uniquely effective role."

Also, food aid would strain the resources of the richer countries less than would aid in such conventional forms as finance and technical know-how.

Boerma said that the past few months had seen a large demand for WFP assistance, for emergencies arising mainly from extensive drought in large parts of the Indian sub-continent and in eastern and southern Africa.

In India alone the director general of FAO had approved assistance worth \$7.7 million.

Boerma stated that a total of \$209 million had been pledged to the programme for the next three years at an January 18 conference in New York.

However, the United States pledge—the largest was subject to matching contributions from the rest of the world.

The programme now had \$153 million actually available to it. Ultimately the programme might have \$175 million. This was still far short of the target of \$275 million set by the UN and FAO.

Resources available for projects of economic and social development, Boerma said, were only about \$116 million, as against \$167 million required for requests already submitted.

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Arrival

Karachi-Kandahar-Kabul 1310

Arrival

Kabul-Khost 0830

Departure

Kabul-Kandahar 1130

Departure

AEROFLOT

Moscow-Tashkent-Kabul

Arrival 0955

THURSDAY

### ARIANA AFGHAN AIRLINES

Kandahar-Kabul 0830

Arrival

Herat-Mazar-Kabul 1600

Arrival

New Delhi-Kabul 1615

Arrival

Kabul-New Delhi 0800

Departure

Kabul-Mazar-Herat 0900

Departure

IRANIAN AIRWAYS

Tehran-Kabul 0915

Arrival

Departure 1010

P I A

Peshawar-Kabul 1050

Arrival

Departure 1130

AEROFLOT

Kabul-Tashkent-Moscow

Departure 1030

FRIDAY

### ARIANA AFGHAN AIRLINES

Khost-Kabul 1050

Arrival

Mazar-Kunduz-Kabul 1230

Arrival

Peshawar-Kabul 1605

Arrival

Kabul-Kunduz-Mazar 0830

Departure

Kabul-Khost 0830

Departure

Kabul-Kandahar-Tehran-Beirut 1030

Departure

Kabul-Peshawar 1330

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De Afghanistan Bank 20045  
Radio Afghanistan 24585  
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24732  
Bakhtar News Agency 20413  
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## Provincial Press:

## Editors Discuss Buzkashi, Ties With China

If the situation of the country is carefully studied the most serious crimes seem to occur in Faryab Province, said "S" in an article published in a recent issue of daily Parwan. These unfortunate crimes are the result of unemployment, the writer suggested.

In order to overcome this social problem the writer suggested that light industries should be started in accordance with the principle which is being followed by other developing nations. Encouragement of small investment is another way to increase employment, added the writer.

Ninety per cent of the people in Faryab are engaged in farming but this occupation does not keep them busy more than five months of the year since most of the land in the province is dry farmed. For the rest of the year most of the people are idle and live on what they have earned during the other five months work, said the writer.

It is essential that more opportunities for employment be provided in the province and this cannot be done unless industry is introduced on a large scale. The more people are employed the fewer crimes will take place, concluded the writer.

The opening of two middle schools at the same time in the Andrab woleswali in Baghlan province illustrates the social growth and keen interest of the people in educational development, said Parwan in an article published in the daily Itehad of Baghlan province.

One of these two schools was opened in accordance with the educational development programmes of the Ministry of Education and the other one has been established through volunteer contributions of the local people.

The volunteer contribution of Af. 150,000 raises the hope that the people have realised the advantages of education and are moving on the path towards welfare and prosperity. This tendency indicates that the people are willing to help the government work for the country's development, asserted the writer.

In the past, parents made a lot of excuses to prevent their children from enrolling in the schools but this way of thinking has gradually vanished and the people have realised how useful it is for their children to be educated. Now the parents compete in sending their children to schools and even partly shoulder the expenses involved towards this end, noted the writer.

Friendship between Afghanistan and China dates back more than 2,000 years and the ancient relics preserved by both countries are the witness to such old friendly ties, said Helmand paper published twice a week in Helmand Province.

Afghanistan and China were once linked by the famous Silk Route. Traders travelled this route frequently and established understanding, said the paper.

The friendship between Afghanistan and China was renewed when Afghanistan was among the first to extend recognition to the government of the People's Republic of China. Since then

the relations between the two countries have been growing through the exchange of visits by leaders of the two nations and cultural, educational and economic contacts between them, said the paper.

The editorial which was devoted to the recent official visit of President Liu Shao-chi of China, expressed the hope that relations between Afghanistan and China be further strengthened.

Helmand paper editorially discussed the recent visit of Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal to Helmand Province.

Personal contact with the people by the head and members of the government is very useful in this way they get to know the problems of each province.

Today we have reached a stage in our social life when careful studies of social affairs and implementing of development projects are necessary to achieve goals which are the welfare of the people and the economic development of the country, noted the paper.

Each nation has its own traditions and these are what distinguish one

nation from another, said Bedar daily in a recent editorial.

History shows that the Afghan people have long been engaged in cattle raising and farming and that horse racing and tent pegging have been their traditional sports.

Buzkashi is a result of the Afghan people's interest in horse racing, asserted the paper.

Today Buzkashi is being revived and adapted. This indicates that our people are interested in preserving traditional sports, concluded the paper.

In another issue of daily Bedar a writer recalled that the people of Balkh's capital Mazari-Sharif have been waiting for years for clean drinking water.

Several times promises were made that drinking water would be made available in Balkh but these promises have never been carried out, said the writer Mrs. Sediq Reshad.

After giving a short account of how the writer urged the authorities concerned to solve the problem soon in order to prevent the spread of disease.

## French Fear Influence Of Mop-topped Beardies, Weirdies Emerging With Spring

The French government's recent ban on foreign beatniks in a larger sense reflects the widespread concern about youth behaviour in a rapidly changing world.

French authorities fear that the influence of the mop-topped, beardies and weirdies could corrupt French youngsters, who are already showing signs of being swayed by the Beatles and similar beat groups.

With the beginning of the spring weather, the blue-jeaned youths emerge from their winter hibernation to begin their annual trek to Paris—their summer headquarters.

But French officials regard their shaggy hair, bare feet, and evident uncleanness as an undesirable spectacle during the busy Paris tourist season.

Most beatniks are of Anglo-Saxon, Scandinavian, or West German origin, but national traits tend to merge as the movement—

launched in the U.S. some ten years ago—becomes increasingly international.

Last summer, these young vagabonds took to sleeping under Paris bridges—the traditional habit of those celebrated Parisian tramps, the clochards—and even queued up with the bums for hand-outs of soup and bread.

French border police have already turned back the first victims of the government's drive against beatniks for "presenting an incorrect appearance and lacking resources".

The French are not alone in casting a disapproving eye on today's young people and their curious habits. U.S. government officials have often been acutely embarrassed by beatnik-inspired demonstrations against America's Vietnam policy.

Beatnik groups also stage demonstrations against the U.S. in Britain,

## Salvaged UK Heavy Cruiser Aids Fight Against Disease

Parts of a British heavy cruiser, sunk in World War One, have found their way to Hamburg's university clinic where they are now a vital element in man's fight against disease.

This classical example of "swords into ploughshares," concerns the British ship "Cressy" a twelve-thousand ton vessel built in 1900, which was sunk by the first German submarine.

In 1961, after obtaining British admiralty permission, a Hamburg scrap metal firm set about the hazardous task of salvaging the Cressy's steel plating.

The ship lay some twenty fathoms deep in the Schelde Estuary, off the Dutch coast, which made it difficult for the salvage boat to anchor.

However, after underwater blasting and acetylene cutting operations, sheets of the Cressy's special six to eight-inch-thick plating were brought to the surface.

About sixty tons of this steel were snapped up by the Hamburg university's Physiological-chemical Institute

and used in construction of Europe's most efficient human radioactive detector.

An average of 50 patients per day are wheeled into the human counter in the course of the institute's diagnosis and fundamental research programmes.

Dr. Hellmuth Heinrich, proud father of the human counter project, had a logical answer as to why steel which had been lying in the sea for nearly 50 years should be used for such a modern, highly technical apparatus.

He pointed out that the Cressy and her sister ships were built before the atomic era, that is, prior to 1944 when the Americans exploded their first atomic device. The vessels' steel plating was therefore not contaminated by radioactivity.

He explained that steel manufactured after 1944 is inevitably contaminated by the U.S. atomic bombs dropped in Hiroshima and Nagasaki, the Pacific bomb tests, and more especially the fifty to a hundred megaton ton nuclear tests carried out by the Soviet Union.

Quite apart from atomic tests, present-day steel is contaminated from the outset by the cobalt pellets which manufacturers embed in blast furnace inner walls to check their degree of destruction. (DPA).

## Farm Mechanics To Be Trained

KABUL, April 19.—Two senior instructors from the Massey-Ferguson School of Farm Mechanisation at Stoneleigh, near Coventry in the English Midlands, will spend six months in Afghanistan to conduct training courses in the operation, maintenance and repair of farm machinery ordered by the Government of Afghanistan from Massey-Ferguson Limited.

The order, worth more than £320,500 and covering tractors and 1,000 implements, is the largest single contract for farm machinery ever placed by the Afghan Government with a western country. It includes technical and training help.

Delivery of the British equipment will be completed in four months. It will go to the Herat area in north-west Afghanistan for use in co-operative mechanisation projects to increase cotton production.

The tractors will be the light-medium 45.5 horsepower MF135 models with pressure control—the company's new and exclusive advance in tractor hydraulics.

This feature extends the principles of weight transference—pioneered in Ferguson system tractors with mounted equipment—to trailed implements. It provides additional tractive weight as required, enabling engine power to be used effectively and economically in the operation of equipment like four-wheeled trailers, heavy trailed disc harrows, ploughs and cultivators.

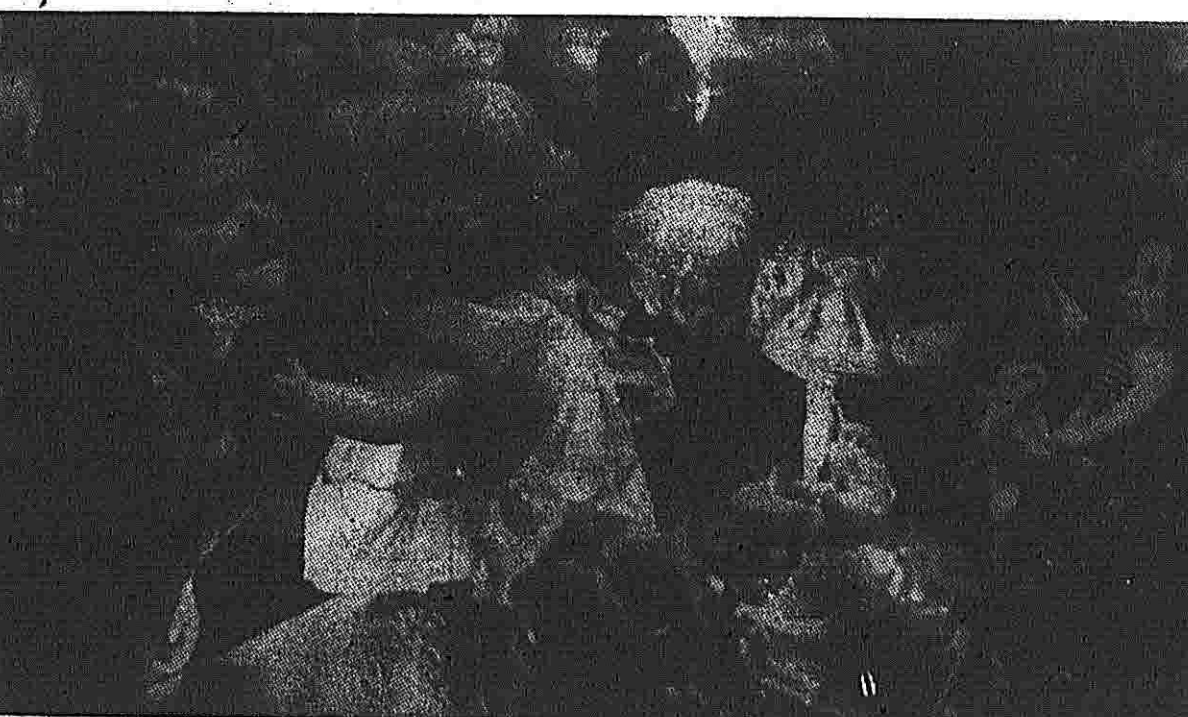
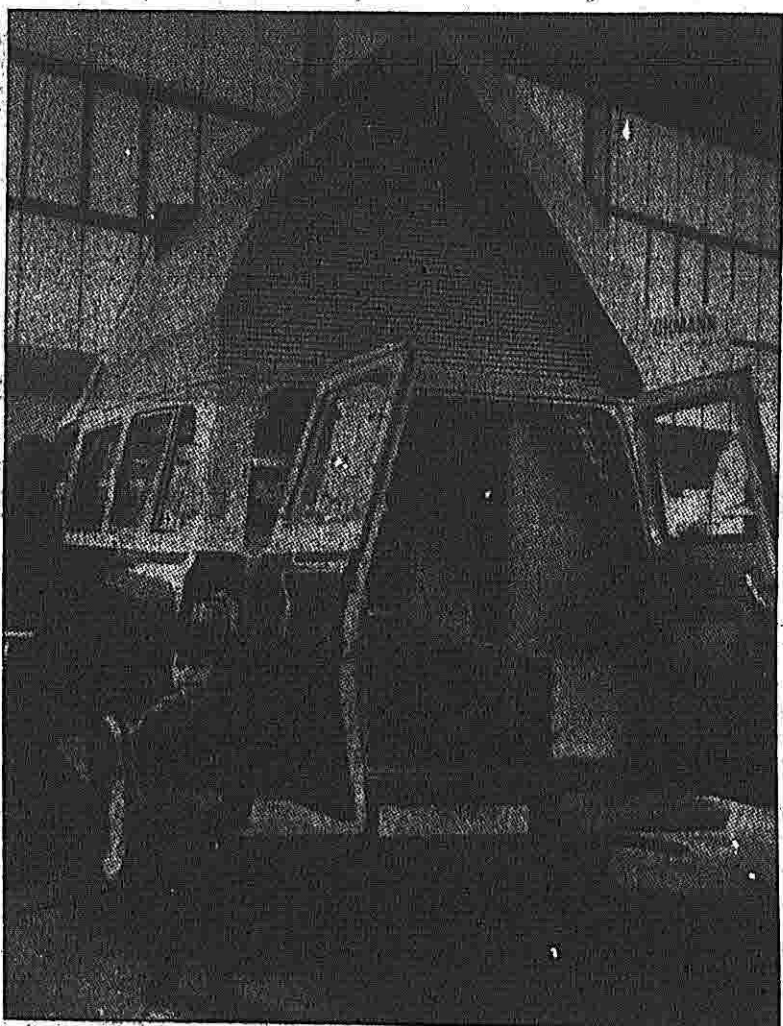
Implements to be supplied under the contract are mouldboard ploughs, disc harrows, tillers, trailers and terracer blades.

(Reuter)

## Technology Puts House On Wheels, Makes Doll Talk, Inspects Sewers

Technology has put houses on wheels in West Germany, made dolls talk in the Soviet Union, and enabled British engineers to inspect sewage systems by television.

The house below which was displayed at an International Boat Show in Berlin includes four berths and a kitchen. At right a child converses with a doll, one of the 40,000 toys in an exhibit in Moscow. Below at right an engineer in London checks a sewer by remote control. The system saves digging up streets to find faults.





## China Flatly...

Contd. from page 1

some interesting conditions which must be fulfilled before they are even willing to consider membership.

—The United Nations resolution of 1950 condemning Chinese communist aggression in Korea must be rescinded.

—There must be a new United Nations resolution condemning U.S. aggression.

—The United Nations must be reorganised.

—The Republic of China must be expelled.

—All other 'imperialist puppets' must be expelled. One can only ask whether they mean to destroy the United Nations.

"We believe the United Nations must approach this issue with the utmost caution and deliberation.

"Fifth, we should continue our efforts to reassure Peking that the United States does not intend to attack mainland China. There are, of course, risks of war with China. This was true in 1950. It was true in the Taiwan straits crises of 1955 and 1958. It was true in the Chinese communist drive into Indian territory in 1962. It is true today in Vietnam. But we do not want war. We do not intend to provoke war. There is no fatal inevitability of war with communist China. The Chinese communists have, as I have already said, acted with caution when they foresaw a collision with the United States. We have acted with restraint and care in the past and we are doing so today. I hope that they will realise this and guide their actions accordingly."

"Sixth, we must keep firmly in our minds that there is nothing eternal about the policies and attitudes of communist China. We must avoid assuming the existence of an unending and inevitable state of hostility between ourselves and the rulers of mainland China."

"Seventh, when it can be done without jeopardising other U.S. interests, we should continue to enlarge the possibilities for unofficial contacts between communist China and ourselves—contacts which may gradually assist in altering Peking's picture of the United States."

"In this connection, we have gradually expanded the categories of American citizens who may travel to communist publications. American citizens may send and receive mail from the mainland. We have in the past indicated that if the Chinese themselves were interested in purchasing grain we would consider such sales. We have indicated our willingness to allow Chinese communist newspapermen to come to the United States. We are prepared to permit American universities to invite Chinese communist scientists to visit their institutions."

"We do not expect that for the time being the Chinese communists will seize upon these avenues of contact or exchange. All the evidence suggests Peking wishes to remain isolated from the United States. But we believe it is in our interests that such channels be opened and kept open. We believe contact and communication are not incompatible with a firm policy of containment."

"Eighth, we should keep open our direct diplomatic contacts with Peking in Warsaw. While these meetings frequently provide merely an opportunity for a reiteration of known positions, they play a role in enabling each side to communicate information and attitudes in times of crisis. It is our hope that they might at some time become the channel for a more fruitful dialogue."

"Ninth, we are prepared to sit down with Peking and other countries to discuss the critical problems of disarmament and non-proliferation and invitations to join in such talks. It has attacked the test ban treaty. It has advocated the further spread of nuclear weapons to non-nuclear countries. It is an urgent task of all countries to persuade Peking to change its stand."

"Tenth, we must continue to explore and analyze all available information on communist China and keep our own policies up to date. We hope that Peking's policies may one day take account of the desire of the people of Asia and her own people for peace and security. We have said, in successive administrations, that when Peking abandons the aggressive use of force and shows that it is not irrevocably hostile to the United States, then expanded contacts and improved relations may become possible. This continues to be our position."

## U.S. To Supply Indonesia Rice

WASHINGTON, April 19, (Reuters).—The United States has signed an \$8,164,000 agreement with Indonesia to supply her with about 50,000 tons of rice.

The U.S. agriculture department said the food for peace agreement gave Indonesia long-term dollar credits for purchase of the rice, which is valued at \$6.8 million.

The remainder is for certain transport costs.

The rice will be supplied through private U.S. traders in the fiscal year ending this June 30.



Professor Mohammad Asghar, the Mayor of Kabul, delivering his speech on the occasion.

## French Troops May Remain In W. Germany, Source Says

BONN, GERMANY, April 19, (AP).—

An informed source said France and West Germany agreed Monday that French troops may stay in West Germany, but there must be more talks about their mission and their status.

This measure of agreement came in a day of talks between Maurice Coure de Murville, French Foreign Minister, and Foreign Minister Gerhard Schröder of West Germany.

Officially, there are 72,000 French troops in West Germany, most of them near the Rhine River in the southeast part of the country. De Gaulle has said that beginning July 1 they will no longer be under the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO).

Meanwhile Danish Prime Minister Jens Otto Krag said Monday the Soviet Union is showing peaceable intentions, largely because of the success of the NATO alliance.

Krag made the statement at a news conference after talks with De Gaulle on NATO and the European Common Market. He made it when asked for his opinion on De Gaulle efforts to knit closer relations with the Soviet Union.

On the U.S. proposal that the NATO council's headquarters be moved out of Paris along with the withdrawal of U.S. and Canadian troops at De Gaulle's request, Krag said, "There is no reason why it should not stay in Paris. It would be a good solution to stay. Of course, it is not very important if the council is in Paris or somewhere else."

## Llors Marionette Show Plays To Capacity Audience

By A Staff Reporter

KABUL, April 19.—The "Llors International" Marionettes show drew a packed house last night.

The show which will be repeated tonight is sponsored by the Friends of Chamber Music.

The Daniel Llors' international concert theatre was successful from the start when the national anthem of Afghanistan was played.

Llors' one man show which has already won him an unprecedented second concert tour around the world kept the audience enchanted for two hours. Children, who formed half of the audience, were spell-bound.

From a total of 700 lavishly costumed marionettes that he has single-handedly constructed, the "Pygmalion of the woodpile" wave a kaleidoscope of colour and choreography. The fabulous costumes of the marionettes representing both 19th and 20th centuries were fascinating.

Daniel's success lies in his choice of subject. The love and hatred of an undersea fish and turtle, the Can-Can of Shirley Mc-Claire, and the gestures of a solo piano player were amusing manifestations of Daniel's sharp mind and magic fingers.

## Pakistan Trade Minister Arrives In Amman

AMMAN, April 19, (Reuters).—Pakistani Trade Minister Ghulam Faruq arrived here last night from Saudi Arabia, on a three-day visit to Jordan as guest of the Jordanian government.

He would discuss the possible development of trade exchanges between Jordan and Pakistan, he told reporters.

He said his talks with Saudi officials during his Saudi Arabian visit had been constructive and fruitful.

## Marshal S. Wali, Mayor, Governor Go To Ratan Nat

KABUL, April 19.—(Bakhtar) The Hindu annual religious festival was celebrated Monday in Pir Ratan Nat shrine of Hindus here with great colour and zeal Monday. Among others who attended the occasion were His Royal Highness Marshal Shah Wali Khan Ghazi, Dr. Mohammad Omer, the Governor of Kabul, and Prof. Mohammad Asghar, the Mayor of Kabul.

Several Hindu dignitaries in welcoming the guests mentioned the need for improving the residential areas where they live in the old city.

The Mayor congratulated them on their religious occasion and said that with help of the government a comprehensive plan has been worked out for the city and the plan is now being implemented.

He said that the government and the municipal corporation with all the power at their disposal are attempting to improve the living conditions of all people.

Monday was the final day of a week long Hindu festival called the "Waisak."

## Constitution Available In Pocket Edition

KABUL, April 19, (Bakhtar).—The Department for Publications in the Ministry of Justice announced yesterday that copies of the Constitution are now available in pocket size.

The pocket size Constitution was published by the department in order to make it readily available for larger numbers of people.

## Bank Opens Branch

KABUL, April 19, (Bakhtar).—The Department of Health Affairs of the Ministry of Public Health announced yesterday that by co-operation of the Pushtany Tejaraty bank a branch office of the bank will be opened in Wazir Akbar Khan hospital.

The branch will take care of the hospital's transactions and will serve any patients who require its services.

## Feroughi Calls On Roshan

KABUL, April 19, (Bakhtar).—The Iranian Ambassador in the Court of Kabul Mahmoud Feroughi paid a courtesy call on Mohammad Khalid Roshan, President of the Department of Tribal Affairs Sunday morning.

## Japan, Laos Agree To Continue Efforts For Peace In Vietnam

TOKYO, April 19, (DPA).—Japan and Laos have agreed to continue in their efforts to bring about a peaceful solution of the Vietnam conflict, Jiji press reported Monday.

## World Briefs

DACCA, April 19, (Reuters).—A cholera epidemic in the city of Khulna 100 miles Southwest of here has killed 58 people but is now under control, a provincial health official said yesterday.

NEW YORK, April 19, (Reuters).—Ashoka Mehta, India's Planning Minister, arrived here yesterday on his way to Washington for talks with United States and World Bank officials.

PEKING, April 19, (DPA).—China yesterday informed Indonesia it was stopping its assistance to construct a textile mill in Bandjara, charging that there was no longer any guarantee for the safety of Chinese personnel in Indonesia.

KHARTOUM, April 19, (AP).—Sudan's Foreign Minister Mohamed Ibrahim Khalil resigned Monday and his duties were assumed by Premier Mohammed Mahgoub until the cabinet changes scheduled for early May.

WASHINGTON, April 19, (AP).—Foreign Minister Habib Bourguiba junior of Tunisia had lunch Monday with Joseph Palmer, U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for African affairs.

MEXICO CITY, April 19, (AP).—Princess Beatrix of the Netherlands and her husband, former West German diplomat Claus Von Amsberg, left Mexico Monday aboard an Eastern Airlines plane ending a five-week honeymoon in Mexico.

The couple held their first press conference after their honeymoon.

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## AEROFLOT ANNOUNCEMENT

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